EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Pruseln and Germany War Inevitable
French Matters.
London Gerrespondence of The Tribune.
London, Friday, Nov. 15, 1850.

Meers. Greeley & McElrath GENTLEMEN:-The position of European affairs demands our whole attention. Matters which were silently preparing, and which on the surface

presented only a very secondary interest, have come to a crisis. The enigma of the state of things in Germany begins to be solved, and in fine, for the first time since 1848. England is subject to a

mean Religion

I avoided touching these various questions the last week, not then comprehending in the affairs | more brought the Church into prominence as a of England what I comprehend a little better now, | public question. Vulgarly speaking, this has inand the past was too uncertain for the kind of deed heavenly authority, for never was there a correspondence which I have to send you. In more complete "God send" for the benefit of the relation to Prussia, there have been some events of great significance. I thought when I last lethargy which has come over almost every dewrote you that Prussia was about to succumb partment of the Church is now thrown off, and parcace more, and in spite of my perception of the tisans of every kind renew their armor for the difficulties of her position, I did not more than | war. half express my disappointment. I am so fully has an important task to accomplish in the history of humanity in general and of the German race in particular, that I could not but hesitate to tell Prassin had passed without striking a blow, or, of Austria, or rather of the old European coalition of 1815, in which the nephew of Napoleon would have taken the part of the Bourbons of the elder branch, we might say that it was all over with

Not to resolve by war the difficulties which could be resolved in no other way for a military nation than by force of arms, would for Prussia be equivalent to a suicide. Whether they crush it or not, the two elements of the Germanic Confedor not, the two elements of the Germanic Confederation are inevitably involved in a war, of longer or shorter duration. The first skirmish has taken place. The Prussians yielded without the loss of a man, and have since evacuated Cassel. But this is evidently a strategic movement.

Two facts of great gravity control this position, the death of the Count of Brandeburg on the one hand, and on the other, the placing the whole Prussian army on the footing of war. The Count of Brandeburg the patural son of one of the Principles.

of Brandeburg, the natural son of one of the Princes of the Prussian dynasty, and adopted as a member of the Royal Family, had been from the first drawing back of Frederick William, the prime drawing back of Frederick William, the prime mover and agent of the policy of compromise and delay. I say the policy of compromise and delay, for the Count of Bradeburg, more than other persons connected by the ties of interest or affection with the Count of Berlin, was not and could not be a stranger to the plans for aggrandisement which exist in the heart and head of all Prussians. He did not think the time was come. He especially appropriate the properties of the propertie He did not think the time was come. He espe-cially distrusted the alliance with revolutionary passions. In short, he counted more on diplomacy than on war. His death, which took place on his return from the Congress of Warsaw, and evi dently caused by mental agitation, by his decep-tion and his fears, was one of those events which never fail to happen during a great crisis. men who represent a certain policy, when this policy comes to a dead stop, and they are unable to epen a new faith, both crush themselves and are

policy comes to a dead stop, and they are unable to spen a new faith, both crush themselves and are crushed by Providence. Immediately after the death of Brandenburg, the same measure which led to the retreat of the Count of Radowitz was adopted. A general levy of the landwher was ordered, and Prussia placed on the footing of war. The greatest enthusiasian pervades this army. In the midst of all the inflammable matter with which Germany is covered, the decisions of diplomacy have only a very secondary plea. A conflict is inevitable. Will this conflict bring on a general Buropean war? This, in my opinion, is the only question which can now remain doubtful.

I think that there has been a talk of the intervention of England, France and Russia to arrest this conflict. But, on the one hand, I do not believe that England has a good understanding with the other powers, and on the other hand, the impossibility of remaining in state quo is too evident for the three powers in question to hope for a pure and simple return to the state of things under the old Germanic Confederation. Prussia has semerged from it; she has been, if I may so say, squeezed out of it by the pressure of events. She can only be brought back by force, and before yielding to force she will sacrifice her last man, her last dollar, and the last drop of her blood. Without this the name of Prussia is forever effaced from history. There are cases when even the parties which are destined to become effaced from history. There are cases when even the parties which are destined to become arbiters permit the parties in conflict to make use of their own powers. I accordingly believe that the two ancient elements of the Germanic Conthe two ancient elements of the Germanic Con-lederation are destined to meet in a serious struggle. Europe will take part in this conflict, as she took part in the conflict between Holland and Belgium in 1830 and 1831. The intervention will be a little later and will have for its effect to ratify a decomposition of the ancient Germanic Confederation. This time affairs will assume a broader shape; and this is all. Prussia will yield of Holstein. This question even will tled. The most difficult problem will be soon settled. be the decomposition of Central Europe. But it

As soon as a peace with Denmark shall be perfectly established the English diplomatists have too much good sense not to prefer a grand Constitutional State in Germany, as their ally against the encroaching tendencies of Russia, to a thing which Irepeat it, is completely impossible, namely, the return of Prussia and of all Germany, now free or greedy for emancipation, to the barrow of the Austrian Slavonic alliance. Every thing in this world has its time, and if there is any thine now done with, it is that part of the treaties of Vi-enna against which Prussia has protested from the beginning, and which it has thought only of destroying on the first opportunity Prussia has always deemed herself unjustly treated in the Congress of Vienna and we need only cast an eye on the programme to see that Hesse is precisely the move which the diplomacy had perfidiously prepared to create a weak point in the long chain

which stretched from Königsberg to Cologne. Prussia will not stand still to be cut in two. The Mossage of Napoleon seems like a farewell to his Imperial pretensions. He keeps up a good heart against fortune, and leaves to the Assem bly the responsibility of revising the Constitu-tion, and the manner in which it should be revised The position of affairs is neither more clear not more open than it has been. The two powers con-spire against each other, and both against the Re-public. But they both make use, in their turn, of the Republic to block each other, and if this game continues it is evident that the Republic will have

Is there anything serious at the bottom of the Is there anything serious at the bottom of the religious agitation just now excited in England in relation to the Roman Bull, which directly institutes a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and regularly organizes the Catholic Hierarchy! I believe that I have got hold of the real clue to all this imbroglio, but as it is a question of great importance, and one in which I have many new yiews to develop, and I will make it the subject of a special letter for next Friday.

Yours, faithfully, JULES LECHAVALIER.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PAINTING .- By late advices from Düsseldorf, we learn that LEUTZE's great picture of "Washington Crossing the De. laware," had recently a very narrow escape from destruction. The artist, it appears, had just removed to a new studio in Cuxhaven, near the railroad dépôt, where his work-a colossal painting, 18 by 12 feet in dimensions-was rapidly advancing to completion. On the 5th of November, while diligently employed on it, Leutze suddenly discovered that the floor of the studio was bursting into flame, and immediately afterward the hall was filled with a cloud of smoke. In the bewilderment of the moment, thinking only of the rescue of his picture, the artist seized a knife, cut the canvas from its frame, hastily rolled it together and dragged it out. The fire, which had broken out in some stables under the studio, was extinguished by the laborers employed about the paraitro dépôt.

ENGLAND.

The Religious Agitation-What is the Church, and what it is Worth.

LETTER FROM CHARLES LANE.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 15, 185

DEAR PRIEND GREELEY-You dislike, I believe, the subject of Theology for newspaper dishas taken a turn within a few days past which cossien, and if you do not, I certainly do think men [could better employ their leisure than in protracting the conflict of words in the never-tobe-settled technicalities of religious modes of thought. But if men of the progressive school were ever so inclined to let Theology and the old Church alone, the Church will not permit them. very serious agitation, precisely on the point on | The Church will bunt every soul that does not inwhich the national mind is most susceptible; 1 | stantly and entirely succumb to its domination. The recent conduct of the Pope in again bringing all England into his paternal embrace, has once Church at large than this Pontifical Bull. The

convinced that the best side of German civiliza | see Co. New-York, in reference to my former lettion is with Prassio, I am so sure that this nation | ter. asks me What I mean by "the Church." I think few would be in doubt, but for his benefit I may describe it as any system or organization which assuming religion as its basis, draws limits around you that all was lost in that quarter. Now, if | the human mind. The Church has ever done and now does this. Church or no Church is the quesif this is yet not impossible, it this time passes | tion of True Thought or Mental Death. Science, without striking a blow, under the Caudine Forks | Art, Commerce, Literature, Poetry, Education, propose the unlimited, the boundless expansion of propose the unlimited, the boundess expansion of mind, but the Church does not. The Church pretends to know and to teach all truth, and consequently would stop all progress, and it allowed its way would consign the whole civilized world to the condition of the wretched frish peasant, without even the miserable consolation of the workhouse. I therefore feel with great force the truth of the priests assertion that "if we (the priests) destroy not the press, the press will depriests) destroy not the press, the press will de-stroy us. The two can no more be free to act together than night and day can exist together. Thus, then, whether we like it or not, the Press

together than night and day can exist together.

Thus, then, whether we like it or not, the Press and the Church, the Old Church, must come into opposition. You, gentlemen, in the United States, may not very fully understand the importance of this insight. You say that in your land the press is entirely free, yet the Church flourishes. Ah, my good friends, how happy should we of the old continent feel if we were afflicted with only such a ghost, a shadow, of a Church as yours. Why, sirs, we seem at least two centuries from a voluntary Church, disconnected from the State, such as you enjoy. Men are making a like stir in demanding this separation, but the agitation goes coldly on from the very hopelessness of the cause. You know the Bishops of England once declared they were the breath of the King's nostrils. So the People of the United States, being the Monarch, the Church is a pupper in their hands. It is a waxen creature they can mold at will, and it takes the shape they please in the hope, perhaps, some day, of gaining the upper hand. Yet I do not mean to say the Church in the United States is altogether powerless, because even inanimate things which men make or hold in their hands have a reactive or a hinderative power on themselves. Above all, that branch of the Church called Roman Catholic, by reason that it is republican in its form, and of more prehensile grasp than others, is likely to attain a modified power even in a country boasting of a free press. Still, beneath all this renewed theological agitation in England, in which each party will try to pen as many sheep as it can, so that its rents may be daily paid, I have faith that majesty and divinity of mind has been sufficiently developed among us to prevent any serious retrogression.

Observers who looked the least beneath the

to prevent any serious retrogression.

Observers who looked the least beneath the Coscivers who looked the least beneath the surface have long perceived the assiduity of the Romish Church party. They have been coqueting and shufling a long time. I think now they have played their card too soon, and will lose the trick. The Church of England will play sharp to win it; and by the aid of Lord John Russell, who is at present making political capital out of the win it; and by the aid of Lord John Russel, who is at present making political capital out of the controversy, I think the game may strengthen the Church of England for a senson. If in consideration of the vivacity which the newspapers display, and the burning of the Roman Bishops in effigy, you marvel at the inertive of the British people, be assured it is not all the torpor of indifference, but their quietude is partly attributable to abbleochie faith.

to philosophic faith.
Yes, Mr. Superstition, Philosophy is not faith-less, nor unbrotherly, nor uncharitable; but has faith in the advent of that day when souls shall. the world over, be entirely free to think and to love, without any one being obliged to pay, or any one being willing to receive, earthly wages for their salvation from sin, vice or misery; when men shall blush and tremble at the mere thought of living on the toil and labor of other men, though joined with the pretense that they can, as rulers, dole out earthly happiness, or, as priests,

rmers, one out earthy appliess, or, as priests, secure us heavenly bliss.

Perhaps, in place of endeavoring to make such facts clear, though I do it in perfect love to all men, it would be preferable to work to the same the cause of universal education. I can only say you are at equal liberty to suppress or print these scattiments, and that I work in every good way I can, and I think some one should be courageous enough to declare important truths which many

the Bishop of Loudon declares he has faith the good sense of the English people to manage e Pope. I also have faith in the same article to the Pope. I also have faith in the same article to manage the Bishop, and every other mortal who would circumscribe my mental life. I think the present crisis well worthy of observation from side, and have no doubt that poor apathetic John Bull will "come out right."

Yours hopefully, CHAS. LANE.

Things in Mobile.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Mostile, Friday, November 22, 1550

Real estate here since its enormous and specu lative rise in '36 and '37 has remained in a stag nant and decayed condition; the fair prospect of the completion at some time, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the healthy state and situation of the town, a class of people less migratory than those formerly resident here, among other reasons have lately enhanced its value, and the probability now is, that we shall some time have a large as we now have a respectable and quiet city; there nave been many buildings erected the last year, dry dock built, " The Southern Bank," a new one put in operation, and buildings generally have bee repaired. We have had a day's rain, the river will probably rise some and business commence; it has il now been very dull. Cotton selling from 12. to 13] cts. I attended a meeting of the "South ern Rights Association" of this place a few eve nings since. J. A Campbell, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Southern States, is the President: a gentleman whose physiognomy and President: a gentleman whose physiognomy and personal appearance resemble more those of the talented editor of The Tribune, H. G. than any man I eversaw; he spoke very calmiy and foreibly, complained of the aggressions of the North, and from the excitement on the subject of Slavery in politics, churches and societies at the North drew the conclusion that the North would unceasingly encreach on the rights of the South, if Southern men did not take a bold and decided stand, and resist, even to disunion, if driven to it, these and resist, even to disunion, if driven to it, these unconstitutional, unlawful and nullifying agita tions; he was not for Disunion, but to save the nion he would assert and maintain their rights Col. D. Chandler also addressed the meeting eloquently, declaring that the Compromise, or the acts of the last session of Congress, yielded all to the North; that the admission of California with her anti-Slavery Constitution and the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia were insulting to the South and wrong in themselves

A Frenchman and two Irishmen had a political quarrel here a few nights since, in which the Frenchman was badly beaten, one of the Irish men killed, and the other not expected to live. Our election for Mayor, Aldermen, &c. is the first Our election for Mayor, Aldermen, &c. is the Monday in December. The mail from the and East is very irregular, failing almost every other day. I think I could telegraph you very easily from here if you should wish any thing.

Southern men are not all of the same mind on the

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

FNGTAND. Charrist and Social Manifesto.
We find in the London Leader the following

Manifesto of a new Combination among the En the Members of the National Charter Association, Social Reform League, Fraternal Democrats, National Reform League, the several United Trades' Bodies, and the

Public generally: FRIENDS—We hope that the terms of the pro-

FRENDS—We nope that the terms of the pro-posed Union will receive your approbation, and that the Union itself will have your cordial sup-port. You will perceive that the declaration of the Conference rests on the universal principle, that all mankind are brethren, and are born with an equality of right to enjoy the earth, with all native raw material on and beneath its surnee—its seas, rivers, and the atmosphere around t.' The objects for which it is proposed that the Vational Charter and Social Reform Union should

eligible to become members on the payment of threepence, for which they will obtain a card, set-

three pence, for which they will obtain a card, setting forth the objects and rules.

The members formed into localities will be empowered to "enact by laws for their own guidance," and "impose payments for local parposes.

The general government of the "I nion" will be vested in a Central Committee, composed of three members from each body, giving in its adhesion to the Union, tall to be unpaid excepting the Secretary, who will direct its affairs until the assembling of the National Conference, on or before the month of May of next year. We know that it may be objected "that the members of the Chartist hody are much more numerous than those of any other associations, and should, therefore, retorn more members to the Council." Truly; but there can be no doubt that, without introducing so great an inequality of numbers, the Charter will receive ample support as the primary object of the Union It is already a primary object with the Fraternal Democrats and National Reform League. A large body of united trades put forward Universal Suffrage as one of their leading principles; and at the Conference and more prompt and body of united trades put forward onlyersal Su-frage as one of their leading principles; and at the Conference none gave a more prompt and hearty support to the People's Charter, "name and all," than the representatives of the Social-

would advise that the several Associations should immediately call their own members together, to take the proposed Union into consideration— Where no Societies at present exist, public meet-

Where no Societies at present exist, public meetings may be called for the same purpose.

Since former combined movements in furtherance of the Charter, circumstances have materially altered: several obstacles to the power and well-being of the People have, in part or wholly, lost their force. Although the organization of the people abroad has proved too imperfect finally to establisk their power, it has made itself felt, and the time has passed when the people is forgotten in the councils of State. Nor is it remembered only by the bounty of Princes and Ministers; the people is remembered because it has been felt to be a power in the State; and as such it is respected. At the same time, the conduct of the people generally has disarmed the fears of those who dreaded popular power, and in this country the opponents of Universal Suffrage have enormously dwindled in numbers and confidence.

Concurrently with these great changes of opin Concurrently with these great changes of opinion among influential classes heretofore opposed to us, opinion has been unsettled on other questions of the greatest moment. More than one class is moving toward a radical change of taxation. The tenure of land, even the right of individual property in it, is questioned; the conflicts of protection and free trade have left both parties without the supreme good they expected, and they are obliged to dig deeper into the land itself for the root of the evils that distract the country. A new school of political economy is displacing the cold-blooded Malthusian school which has administered the poor-law for sixteen years. nistered the poor-law for sixteen years.

ministered the poor-law for sixteen years.

We feel, therefore, that the time has come when the people may reach forth its hand to take possession of power. The first object of the National Charter and Social Reform Union will be to complete the political right of the People, by moving for the emactment of the People's Charter; and an advance might now be made with a great increase of support—a great diminution of resistance; even our most inveterate enemies abating their confidence in themselves. At the same time the opportunity might be seized of giving such a shake to the load of taxation which oppresses the People, that it shall soon be lightened, and not slowly be made to fall into a juster settlement. And the State can be made to recognize the right And the State can be made to recognize the right of every man to labor, or to subsistence from the State, while bad laws fetter his labor and withheld him from the land to which he is born. The People might obtain for itself, even anticipating the tardy law-making of Parliament, instant acthe Councils of the State, and rapid improvement material well being

The things wanted for this glorious movemen are knowledge and union among the people of the opportunity which lies before it—union of all who are earnest in the service of the people. It is within the power of those who art for the people form the nucleus of such a united national party is shall conduct the world at last to freedor

Walter Cooper, Geo. J. Holyoake, Thornton Hunt, G. W. M. Reynolde, John Shaw. Edmond Salewood Isaac Wilson, John Arnott, Secretary, 14 Southampton-st. Strand, Nov. 13, 1850.

P.S.—We have appointed John Arnott, Secretary of the National Charter Association, of 14 Southampton-street. Strand, London, our Returning officer, to whom all decisions—allimative or negative—relative to the proposed "National Charter and Social Reform Union," must be sent on or before Wednesday, the 27th day of November next ensuing.

> FRANCE. President's Message.

We give two more sections of this document INTERIOR.

The important laws that the gravity of events oblized you to adopt contributed powerfully to re-establish confidence, because they proved the force of the Assembly and the Government when hey are in perfect accord.

The Administration, on its side, redoubled its vigor, and the functionaries, who appeared neither capable nor sufficiently devoted to the difficult mission of conciliating without weakness and of repressing without party spirit, were dismissed others, on the contrary, were promoted or recompensed.

pensed.

The municipal authority, as salutary when its action was frankly united to that of the Executive Power, drew on itself very justly, in many communes, grave reproaches. 421 mayors and 183 adjoints had to be dismissed; and if all those who have remained unequal to their functions have not been similarly treated, the case is let be income. cen similarly treated, the cause is in the imper To remedy this defect the Council of State has

already commenced the examination of a project of law; but it is difficult to conciliate the munici-pal franchise with the unity of action—the true force of the central power.

The National Guard, the useful auxiliary against

internal and external enemies when it is well or ganized, acted but too often in a sense contrary the object of its institution, and obliged us to 153 towns and communes in all places where it presented the character of an armed corps deliberating. The tribunals have worthily seconded the Government. The magis tracy has displayed great energy in enforcing the execution of the laws and punishing those who related them.

To secure order in more agitated provinces, ex-

tensive commands, comprising several military divisions, have been created, and powers more enlarged have been confided to experienced gen erals. On all sides the army has given its con-course with that admirable devotedness peculiar to it, and everywhere the gendarmerie has accomdistricts by putting a restraint on the detest-districts by putting a restraint on the detest-e propaganda which were exercised by the mary tenchers. Several of these have been missed. The schoolmasters are no longer the truments of disorder. Although incessantly instruments of disorder

occupied with an argent sepression, the Govern occupies with an argent expression, the open comment has adopted all that seemed to it proper to amedicate the situation of the country. Thus, in spite of the dilliculty of circumstances, the Property tax has been reduced by 27,000,000f. A project of organization of credit, the application of which will be still more incultated by the most stage refers has been submitted to you. The salutary influence on the condition of the working classes. The organization of societies of patron age—the most useful auxiliary of the Administra-

the finds from relief.

A project has been in course of formation for years past with the view of procuring for mmunes all the benefit that can be procured or waste lands.

The roads, the source of prosperity for the rural

The last message expressed the desire of sc. when consulted, decide in great measure for tr maintenance of the prestation on nature rath than for its suppression. But to maintain the proportionality of the impost, without diminishin the accessary resources, is a problem difficult to

The financial condition of the communes is in

The financial condition of the communes is in a state of improvement, but the Government moderates their excessive desire to vote local expenses.

The new telegraphic lines voted by the law of the 10th of February last are in course of execution. They are acting from Paris to Tours, to Rouen, to Valenciennes, but it is necessary to extend them still more. The law on private telegraphs submitted at this moment to the Assembly requires a propost solution.

tend them still more. The law on private telegraphs submitted at this mement to the Assembly requires a prompt solution.

The Government has exercised indulgence whenever it could do so without danger. Thus, since the month of June, 1849, 2,400 convicts have been set at liberty, without danger to public tranquility. There remain only 458, who have been sent to Algeria. There still remain, unhappily, without counting the June convicts, 349 persons condomned for political offenses in the prisons of France. The interdiction of labor in the prisons had aggravated the condition of the prisoners. The decree of the 9th January, 1849, has not remedied the evil. A project of law which preserves the interests of society, and those of the prisoners, has been submitted to the Council of State. When it is adopted the Government will utilize as much as possible this numerous class in agricultural works. The well-being and the morals of the adult prisoners, the cellular penitentiary system, the improvements of the regime of the central prisons, continue to be studied in a serious manner; and soon the Government will demand from the Assembly the means of creating model. manner; and soon the Government will demand from the Assembly the means of creating model agricultural colonies, for these adults, in virtue of

A project of law will be presented to you for the relief of the remains of our armies of the Republic and the Empire, who are now without re-sources, political events having deprived them of their rights, and because it is unworthy of a great nation to leave such men any longer in a state of

The ensemble of this policy has considerably improved our financial situation.

The accounts of 1848 have been submitted to you, and you have been made acquainted with the definitive condition of that budget.

It was for a moment thought that the budget of 1849, by reason of certain circumstances, unforeseen at the moment it was voted, would impose on the Treasury a charge of about 300,000,000f.
Thanks to the progress of the revenue and to the economy introduced in the different services, this deficit, it may be now affirmed; will be reduced

to nearly 100,000,000.

Everything leads us to hope that the presumed deficit of the budget of 1850 will be sensibly diminished, and that the equilibrium announced for 1851 will be realized; the ascending progress of the indirect revenue is sustained; the months of 1850, compared with the corresponding months of last year, give an advantage of more than 28,000,000f. The indirect contributions, the tariffs of which have not been modified, and which stand for more than 16,000,000f in this increase, attest the resumption of affairs and amelioration in the condition of the working

classes.

Peace and internal order have produced other fruits. The funds deposited in the Savings Banks from the 1st of January, 1849, exceed the withdrawals by 69,000,000f.

drawals by 69,000,000f.

The amount of the portfolio of the Bank, which had successively fallen beneath 100,000,000f, is raised, and on the 7th of the present month it passed the sum of 135,000,000f. By suppressing the forced circulation of bank notes, you have had reason to count on the reestablishment of confidence, and facts have fully justified this grave measure. The return to the primitive statues has reduced neither the extent nor the importance of the circulation. of the circulation.

If the produce of the Customs has experienced some diminution, the difference arises from acci-dental causes which you all know, and which are referrible to salt and colonial sugars; but considered in the whole, our international commercial after a serious depression in 1848, was raised in of grain in 1847, we are in advance on this very year, both as to the value of the imports and ex-

The collection of direct contributions is being executed with remarkable punctuality. On the 3d of Sept. last a third of the 12th only was in ar-rear; this is much less than in periods of greater

These happy changes in the totality of financial facts will have permitted from 1849 to 1851, that is to say, for the space of three years, in spite of the reduction of many important taxes, to endow the country with nearly 250,000,000 worth of pub-lic works, to relieve the lower classes of traders, to remit 27,000,000 to agriculture, to pay punctu-ally all the expenses of the budgets in deficit. and our firm hope, to establish a balance between the annual charges and resources of the State.— These results will have been obtained without requiring an extraordinary aid from credit and without imposing on the Treasury exaggerated

The country, gentlemen, has undoubtedly the sentiment of this improved situation. Each has been enabled to recognize that the finances of the State, which last year figured in the first rank in the preoccupations of public opinion, are at this day very far from inspiring the same apprehen-sions. I announce with satisfaction this progress. It is the recompense of the good spirit of the pulation and of the common efforts of the Government and of the Assembly. It will be an enco

agement for all of us.

After issuing from the unpleasant system of the provisional twelfths, the Government has thought its honour interested in reentering completely into

a more regular course.

The budget of 1851 has been voted at a useful

period, and that of 1852 will be presented to you at the commencement of sext year.

A degree of perfection, that has been for some A degree of perfection, that has been just realized in the system of public accounts. The duration of the exercises has been by a recent decree shortened by two months. Favorable, at the same time, to the Treasury and to its creditors, this measure will accelerate the liquidation and the payment of the debts of the State, and will more easy the formation and the audit of

In order to enter into the views of the Assembly. the Administration has undertaken, and nearly terminated, the reorganization of all the Arron-dissements of collection. This great labor, which will have for result the successive suppression, by means of extinction, of 1,500 employes, will be followed by a considerable saving.

Three projects of law, on matters worthy of our consideration, will soon be submitted to you. One, conceived in the interest of agriculture, commerce, and industry, has for its object to free the Administration of Canals by means of the re-demption of actions de jourssance—shares of pref-erence—impediments which result from the cancers the conditions of the contract. The other regulates the general affair of pen-

The third demands of the Assembly the ways and means necessary to effect, with the view better repartition of the property tax, a new valuation of territorial revenue. We shall propose to you a combination which, while maintaining the actual produce of the impost, will relieve succes-sively the overburdened departments without ag-

The Warsaw Conference. A correspondent of the Daily News writes as fellows

The proceedings at the Warsaw Conferences and their results, have been very confusedly stated, and it has hither to been extremely difficult to arrive at a clear and definite understanding of the position taken up by the two great powers at those Cenferences. A review, then, of these pro-ceedings, based upon actual facts, will be of great se vice at this crisis. Prussia was represented at these Conferences by Count Brandenburg and by Herr Von Rochow, the Prussian Ambassador The subjects to be discussed and previously been decided in confidential negotiations between Berlin and Vienna, and a kind of programme had been drawn up containing the demands of both Governments. From this programme a mutual foundation for an understanding between Austria and Prussia was to be drawn, which was to be and Prussia was to be drawn, which was to be inid before the other Governments of Germany in Congress assembled, in which the majority was to decide. This programme contained the six points which have been so frequently adverted to. I re-peat them here as I quote from anoflicial source. 1. Equalization of the position of Austria and Prussia in respect of the Presidency question. 2. Restoration of the 17 votes in the form of the Bundesraths. [ederal council, with analogous

(Bundesraths) (ederal council, with analogous powers to those given by the Bundesakt to the Bundesversammlung (the council of 17.) 3. Transfer of the actual executive to Austria

zeu.) the representation of the people shall not be united to the federal council (Bundesrath.) The admission of the Austrian Empire into

the Band.
6. The principles of free union for those States which voluntarily desire to unite, provided that their federal union shall not be in contradiction with the constitution of the new Band.

These were the points discussed in the conference of the all instanting the European of Bussia.

These were the points discussed in the conferences, and in all disjutes the Emperor of Russia endeav red as much as possible to mediate between the conflicting opinions, though with a decided tendemy to favor the Austrian vice. Austria unconditionally rejected the first point, leaving the decision to the future members of the Bund, with the intention that Prussia should herself make the proposal when the Bund should have been reconstituted. On the third point Austria desired the construction of a triad, the third power to be Bavaria. This is, I believe, one of the points settind at Bregenz, and included in the Convention agreed to there. The remaining points were naturally accepted by Austria without hesitation; the acceptation of the last was accompanied by the remark that the right of free mining panied by the remark that the right of free mining panied by the remark that the right of free union alluded to was already sanctioned by paragraph 11 of the Bundesakt of 1815. In return for sanc tioning these points, Austria demanded as prelimi nary conditions to a final understanding

The total abandonment of the constitution of

the Erfurt union.

That Prussia should leave untouched the

the Erfart union.

2. That Prussia should leave untouched the Bund in its present position and not oppose the resolutions of the assembly sitting in Frankfort. With regard to the free conference Austria required that the form in which the Vienna conterences of 1845 took place should be formally adopted. Austria presided at these conferences. The results to possess the character of a binding federal resolution, and to be published like the Vienna final convention. To these preliminary conditions thus put by Austria, Count Brandenburg replied in the name of Prussia, that she was not in a position to permit any one sided alteration to be made in the protocol of the 35th sitting of the provisional college of princes (8th of Oct.) and that with regard to the assembly in Frankfort it could not possibly be recognized as the Bundsversammlung, but that its existence would not be objected to. The answer to the Austrian refusals of the first and third points was reserved. Very long and warm discussions are represented to have taken place, but without producing any change in the intentions of either party, and the conference scenarical without coming to any actual decision.

the intentions of either party, and the conference separated without coming to any actual decision. The Emperor of Russia declared, however, that if the Prussian Government should afterward agree to the Austrian demands, he would guaagree to the Austrian demands, he would gua-rantee the fulfillment of the programme as it would then stand. Your readers will now perceive the real state of affairs at the beginning of the month, and a few words more will show clearly the origin of the present crisis. Here You Radowitz origin of the present crisis. Herr Von Radowitz read to the cabinet a long memorial, in which he explained his views on the conditions appended by Warsaw to the acceptance of the points of the programme presented in Warsaw, and on her rejection of points 1 and 3. The late Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that the Constitution of the Erfurt Union could not be abandoned. The honor of Prussia and her; position in Germany would, in consequence, receive a deep and incurable wound, and the whole of the Governments belonging to the Union would fall off, all sympathy in the nation would be lost. He further declared that in the affairs of Sleswig-Holatein and thy in the nation would be lost. He further de-clared that in the affairs of Sleswig-Holstein and the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, no further propo-sitions than those already decided upon could with honor be made to Austria. The latter he considered as the vital question, and proposed therefore to the King and his colleagues the fol-lowing routs:

wing points:
1. Prussia remains immovable by the declarato that though ready to accede to a mutual so-lution of the Hessian question, she could not per-mit the occupation of the electorate in obedience to a soi disant federal resolution.

2. If Bayarian troops enter the electorate, that

ment to be immediately followed by the en try of the Prussians. er remain in the neighborhood of

Hanau, this one for the time being not to be at-

led.
If they possess themselves of greater posses of the Electorate, and particularly of Casso tions of the Electorate, and particularly of Cassel, before the Prussian troops can reach it, the Prus-sian commander in chief is to be guided solely by the military considerations of force and position, in order to repulse the enemy at the suitable me According to the latest information, not only

Bavarian troops are concentrated in Fran Bavarian troops are concentrated in Franconia, but that also very large Austrian forces, from all parts of the Empire are being concentrated in forced marches on our frontiers, the mobilisation of the Prussian army in the central points, ordered by the King, shall be decreed.

6. To forward a declaration to Vienna, that far from any aggressive desire, Prussia has been compelled to mobilise her army in consequence of the threatening measures adopted by the Austrian government, and to transmit a similar explanation to the other European courts.

to the other European courts.
7. With the mobilisation there shall appear a

7. With the mobilisation there shall appear a royal manifesto explaining the position of affairs.

8. The convocation of the chambers shall take place with the least possible delay.

These propositions, though well received by the King and the Prince of Prussia, were opposed by the majority of the Cabinet, on the ground that the military demonstrations desired by Herryen Radowitz were payed had recovered to have been readered. military demonstrations desired by Herrven Radowitz were never had recourse to but in case of war, and that bey were unnecessary if fresh negotiations were to be commenced, and the Minister for Free on Affairs therefore on the 2d resigned his portle. On the 3rd his resignation was accepted by the King, and on the same day dispatches were forwarded to Vienna, intimating the adhesion of Prussia 19 the Austrian proposals. On the morning of the 6th, Count Bernstoff teigraphed from Vienna that Prince Schwarzenberg declined any further negotiations that were not declined any further negotiations that were not preceded by the total execuation of Hesse Cassel by the Prussian troops, and threatened, unless that condition were complied with, to cause military measures to be employed to enforce it. This threat was on the same day replied to by this govern-ment with a royal order for the mobilisation of the whole army and the Landwehr. The immediate commencement of hostilities seemed imminent, when yesterday, the 9th, fresh dispatches arrived from Vienna, the nature of which has been allud-ed to above. I hope that this narrative will place the situation of the two powers clearly before the Response to the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

Cassel, November 6.—The New Hessische Zeitung publishes a declaration of the remaining Members of the Representative Committee, in answer to that of the Elector, which was dated Wilhelmsbad, October 28, 1850.

Wilhelmsbad, October 28, 1850.

A declaration, countersigned by the Ministers of the Elector, gives open testimony that the people of the Electorate of Hesse never failed in taith to their Sovereign. Yet the same declaration announces that Austrian and Bavarian troops are marching in in execution of the decree of the Diet, in order to secure the fulfillment of the orders which were issued in September, and to support the state of war suspended over the country. Thus the Ministers have broken and delivered Thus the Ministers have broken and delivered p to foreign powers the authority of the Sov-eign. They cause the reins of the Government

to pass from the hands of the Elector into those of the Commissioner of an assembly of Government Plenipotentiaries, who have attributed to them-selves the title of "Assembly of the Gorman Diet." The next consequence of this has been Diet." The next consequence of this has been the occupation of the country by foreign troops. In our declaration of the 25th of September we have already, agreeing is rein with the last Representative Assembly, shown that the formerly existing Assembly of the Diet was lawfolly discibled, and recognized as dissolved, by the Government of the country, and has not since been recognized by any law or any other act binding for the Electorate of Hesse.

We therefore, at that time declared that we should look more any interference of the Frank.

We therefore, at that time declared that we should look upon any interference of the Frankfort Assembly with the adales of the Electorate as an attempt against the security and independence of the State, and we channed the protection of the rights of nations against it. In pursuance of our duty, which is to watch over the interests of the representation, we must point out the recupation by military forces, extered by the le attack.

We nourish the carnest expectation that, in op

position to this every one will remain conscious of the fidelity which be has sworn to his fatherland. No one will let bimself be deceived by the silegation that the enline in of foreign help, was necessary in order to restore here law and order, which on the side of the people has never been disturbed. No citizen has raised himself against law or Government. The sevents of the Sevents. law or Government. The servants of the State of every degree, true to the oath which they swore for the saleguard and maintenance of the Crustitution, mindful of the precept which is contained in it, that no order or injunction is to contain anything which is contrary to the law, have in their proceedings clang tightly to the law and to the Constitution. If any recent should fell in his duty Constitution; If any person should fail in his duty in this respect, the courts are in full activity, and have always decided, as the Constitution directs, without any foreign influence, according to established rights and constitutional law. The whole nation strongly and proudly holds fast to the banner of the Constitution, on which alone the powered and provides the state of the Constitution on which alone the powered and provides the state of the Constitution on which alone the powered and provides the state of the Constitution of the Co ner of the Constitution, on which alone the power and consideration of the Government depend are notes). It cannot be the will of Germany to advance into the field with armed might against such pretensions as these.

Carel, Nov. 5, 150
Signed,
Schwalzysonen,
Henrie, Kenlyn,
The remaining members of the Commutee of Representives

Account of the Prassian Army.

The Prassian armed force is organized a line corps of armee, including the corps of diameters and two divisions of idiametry and two brigades of cavelry, each infanty division of two brigades; and cach brigade of two division of two brigades; and each brigade of two regiments of Landwehr of three battalions each, and two regiments of Landwehr of three battalions. Each brigade of cavalry consists of two regiments of four squadrons. To this must be added a brigade of artillery, consisting of three divisions, furnishing on the war footing a total of twelve foot and three borse batteries, each of eight guas, or 120 in all. The following detail will, however, give a better idea of the total strength, premising that all regiments of infantry have four companies of 550 mer. all soundrons 200 horses: The rethat all regiments of infantry have four companies of 250 men, all squadrons 200 horses: The respective arms of the cight line corps give a total of 223 000 infantry, 38 000 cavalry, 29,000 artillery, and 1,080 field-pieces, or a general total of 290,000 fighting men. To this must be added the corps of Guards, consisting of 4 regiments of 3 battalions, 4 Landwehr regiments of 3 battalions, 5 Landwehr regiments of 3 battalions, 6 cavairy regiments of 4 squadrons each, and a brigade of 3 divisions of artillery, giving, with sappers and miners and pontoon brigade, a total of 38,000 men. The total force of the nine corps d'armie, including Landwehr first and second class, gives, in round numbers, three hundred and twenty fire in round numbers, three hundred and twenty five thousand men, with upward of 1,000 field pieces. As regards the latter, however, it would not be possible, for some time at least to bring more than 600 or 650 pieces into the field, or somewhat in the ratio of 2 guns per 1,000 men.

SPAIN.

Balloon Ascension.

A Mr. Orlandi made a balloon ascension at Bar A Mr. Orlandi made a balloon ascension at Barcelona on Oct. 27. As no news was obtained of him for two days, great uneasiness was field each oshould have met with the same unhappy fate as Monsieur Arban. He had, however, a very astrow escape of his life. The balloon was waited over the snow-covered mountains of Vallvidera, where it was enveloped in a thick mist, now and then pierced by lightning. The intrepid aronaut was covered with a thick coating of hail, that fell incessantly. Having ascended above the cloud, he caught another rimmse of the sun, and, seeing

incessantly. Having ascended above the cloud, he caught another glimuse of the sun, and, seeing that the wind changed in a southwesterly direction, he resolved to descend to the earth, which he could not in the least distinguish.

The wind drove the balloon with terrible velocity, and at last it fell into the sea, where M. Orlandi, holding fast by the ropes, managed to keep himself above water during three hours, when he was washed on shore at ten at night, his ballow heigh coverign the analysis. After two when he was washed on shore at ten at mon, ms balloon being carried out to sea again. After two two hours spent on the cold sand, he recovered his strength sufficiently to get up and look out for shelter. He was stopped by one of the coast-guard, who had like to have shot him as a snug-gler or a bandit, but who recognizing him as the man of the balloon, (et kombre del globo) took him to a village and put him to bed. A subscrip-tion has been set on foot for him, as, with the loss of his balloon, he has been deprived of his only re-

Roman Finances.

tuting a financial Councilta, of which the members are to be chosen by the Pope out of a list of four names submitted to him by the Provincial Councils. His Holiness is to appoint other members, as well as the President, who is to be a Cardinal, and a Vice-President, who is to be a prelate. In order to be elected, it is necessary to be 30 years of age, to possess the knowledge necessary, and to be known to enjoy a good political and religious character. The cligible must likewise be the owner of a landed property worth 10,000 seadh, or or a capital of 12,000 seadi lodged in the publis securities, or be a Rector, Professor, or member of a College of the University, and possess a landed property of \$2,000 seads. The Pope has the right of dissolving the Consulta. The latter examinos and revises the budgets of receipts and expenditoting a financial Consulta, of which the members of dissolving the Consulta. The latter examines and revises the budgets of receipts and expenditures, gives its opinion on the creation and suppression of debts, taxes, adjudications, the reform of the tariffs, encouragement to agriculture, industry and trade, and the financial clauses of commercial treatics. The discussions of the Consulta are secret. The members are named for six years, and one-third is to be renewed every two years. The office of Councillor is gratuitous, but the Provincial Treasury is to accord him a sum for trav-eling expenses and his solourn in the capital.

TURKEY. TURKEY.

The Blowing Up of a Three-Decker-Nine
Hundred Lives Lost.

Hundred Lives Lost.

Constantinople. Oct. 25.—A most droufful estastrophe, attended with great loss of life, has use occurred. The Neiri Shevket, ship of the ine, of 120 guns, bearing the ilag of the Grand Admiral, was totally destrayed by an explosion of its powder magazine on the 23d inst. This drendful accident occurred in the Arsenni at about ten minutes past 10 A M. and was so terrific as to large lean, heard at lave leen heard at a great distance. It is surmised by well-informed persons of the Admi-ralty that it is owing to accident. The most rea-sonable rumor is, that it is owing to negligence, as several canisters of the powder conveyed to

the magazines on shore were in a bad condition, and a quantity of this combustible was spilled. It is likely the lower deck was not swept, and some dull mariner emptied the contents of his pipe on the floor, when naturally it formed a train on the floor, when naturally it formed a pain and running to the powder magazine, caused an estantaneous explosion, which was so power-ul that it divided the ship into two parts, and lew up the upper deck with the guns and rigging all 25 feet in the air. This part fell sideways into full 35 feet in the air. This part fell sideways into the sea, and disappeared for a few minutes. The lower deck was then observed to catch fire and burn with intense violence for seven minutes, when the ship gradually sunk. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of kaiks and embarcations repaired to the scene of disaster, and a number of mutilated remains, showing but little resemblance to human beings, were picked up. Of the 10 taken to the temporary ambulance erected on taken to the temporary ambulance erected on shore, 36 died immediately after; and most of the shore, 36 died immediately after; and most of the sufferers were in such a dreadful condition that no hope whatever was entertained of their recovery. One poor fellow, a lieutenant, was picked up nearly drowned, fearfully burnt, and with a spike through his shoulder. He died six minutes after having been conveyed to the ambulance. A gal-lant Armenian porter had both his legs out clean oil, and still courageously dictated a letter to his mother, informing her of his sad fate. Thousands